AChE Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT0079

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 70kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:5000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ACHE. AA range:551-600
Specificity	AChE Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AChE protein.

Target Information

Gene name ACHE

Protein Name Acetylcholinesterase

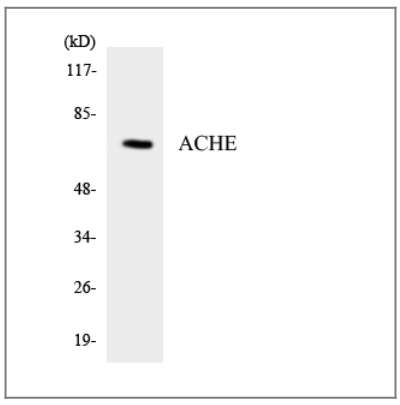
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	43;	P22303;
Mouse	11423;	P21836;
Rat	83817;	P37136;

Cellular Localization Cell junction, synapse . Secreted . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein .; [Isoform T]: Nucleus. Only observed in apoptotic nuclei.; [Isoform H]: Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor ; Extracellular side .

Tissue specificity Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.

Function Catalytic activity:Acetylcholine + H(2)O = choline + acetate.,Disease:Behaves as an amyloid-promoting factor to promote the formation of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer disease.,Function:Terminates signal transduction at the neuromuscular junction by rapid hydrolysis of the acetylcholine released into the synaptic cleft. Role in neuronal apoptosis.,online information:Acetylcholinesterase entry,online information:Blood group antigen gene mutation database,polymorphism:ACHE is responsible for the Yt blood group system. The molecular basis of the Yt(a)=Yt1/Yt(b)=Yt2 blood group antigens is a single variation in position 353; His-353 corresponds to Yt(a) and the rare variant with Asn-353 to Yt(b).,similarity:Belongs to the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family.,subcellular location:Only observed in apoptotic nuclei.,subunit:Interacts with PRIMA1. The interaction with PRIMA1 is required to anchor it to the basal lamina of cells and organize into tetramers (By similarity). Isoform H generates GPI-anchored dimers; disulfide linked. Isoform T generates multiple structures, ranging from monomers and dimers to collagen-tailed and hydrophobic-tailed forms, in which catalytic tetramers are associated with anchoring proteins that attach them to the basal lamina or to cell membranes. In the collagen-tailed forms, isoform T subunits are associated with a specific collagen, COLQ, which triggers the formation of isoform T tetramers, from monomers and dimers. Isoform R may be monomeric.,tissue specificity:Isoform H is highly expressed in erythrocytes.,

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using ACHE antibody.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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